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offense," and again the act is to be construed "so that the child may be educated and cared for in such a manner as best subserves its moral and physical welfare and as far as practicable, in proper cases, that the parent may be compelled to perform his duty in the interest of the child." Lastly the new law provides for detention homes wherever needed.

N. M. MILLER SURREY.

**Hours of Labor.** An act to limit the hours of work in coal mines was assented to in the province of Alberta, March 5, 1908. The period of work below ground is not to exceed eight during any consecutive twenty-four hours, except "in the case of any workman who is below ground for the purpose of rendering assistance in the event of accident, or for meeting any danger, or for dealing with any emergency or exceptional work which requires to be dealt with without interruption in order to avoid serious interference with ordinary work in the mine."

The workmen in the mine may at their own cost station representatives to be at the pit head at all times when workmen are being lowered or raised for the purpose of observing the times of lowering and raising. Any person guilty of violating the act is on conviction to be fined for each offense; in case of violation by the owner, agent, or manager of the mine the fine is not to exceed \$50, in any other case it is not to exceed \$5.

The lieutenant-governor in council may "in the event of great emergency, or of any grave economic disturbance due to the demand for coal, exceeding the supply available at the time" suspend the operation of the act "to such extent and for such period" as may be named in the order, either as respects all coal mines or any class of coal mines.

M. A. S.

**Liquor-Search and Seizure.** The difficulties of enforcing the excise laws of the State against illegal selling caused the enactment of a law in New York (c. 350, Laws of 1908) for search for seizure and forfeiture of liquors kept for unlawful traffic. All such liquors and their containers are declared public nuisances and are forfeited to the State when seized in the manner provided by the law. Complaints may be made by special agent of the State excise department, peace officer, or any citizen to any judge of a city court of record, county judge, or supreme court justice and such judge or justice, if satisfied that there is probable cause to believe that liquors are kept for unlawful traffic shall issue a search warrant to be executed in the manner of such warrants by a special agent or peace officer. The warrant must contain a general notice to all owners